WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE.

THE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 420. Official Organ of the Australasian Socialist Party. SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1918. Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a Newspaper. Price: One Penny

I.W.W. CASES!

HUGE FRAME UP ALLEGED!

The agitation on behalf of the imprisoned I.W.W. men was definitely brought before the public last week, when Mr. P. Brookfield, M.P., in the Legislative Assembly, made some startling disclosures.

That there is sufficient ground for the Government to institute a thorough investigation, will be admitted by the most dense. To the individual who has any knowledge of the frame ups worked upon the members of the working class in other countries this should spur him into untiring activities with a view to forcing the Government to re-open these cases.

Should the Government fail to bring Scully back to Australia, every right thinking individual will certainly ask why? The statements made in the House are such, that unless they are thrashed out before the public, unless the Government uses its power to bring Scully back, whether he (Scully) likes it or not, their integrity as a Government will certainly be questioned by thousands, who had previously stood by them.

The whole of the institution connected with that principle of which the British people boast so much, "Justice," is at stake; and unless these institutions are cleared of the allegations made, the "man in the street" will follow many others and lose all faith in them.

Along with the master class press reports of the statements made in the Legislative Assembly, come their apologies and excuses: the usual endeavour to take the sting out of the said reports.

One of these is the statement that Scully left Australia because he was hounded down by sympathisers of the imprisoned men, and was unable to secure employment.

This is certainly to be questioned, and will be, until the alleged payments to him, which amount to about six pounds a week, are proved to be false. The letters of Scully on this matter prove nothing; they can just as easily be interpreted as the letters of one who has a hold upon the police, as not, when we take into consideration the other alleged corruptions.

The following are the main points of Mr. Brookfield's statement:—

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Brookfield said he wished to explain to the House what he was prevented from explaining when he moved a motion of urgency some time ago with the object of showing why it was necessary to consider the adviseableness of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole of the circumstances surrounding the trial and imprisonment of a number of I.W.W. men. One of the main sources of information or new evidence came from the man Scully, who was the most material witness for the Crown. This man stated that he was promised £2000 by the Government to secure sufficient evidence to convict the men. Scully made a statement in which he said:—

"I was asked by Constables Pauling and Turbit if I could place dope into the pockets of some of the prominent I.W.W. men at the I.W.W. rooms before the raid took place. I replied by inquiring, 'How I was going to get the bottles of fire dope?' They answered, 'I need not worry about that—they could get plenty.'"

That is one statement made by Scully, who, as I say, was the most material witness for the Crown.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member must not read a written statement by some person outside the House.

DETECTIVE PAULING.

Mr. Brookfield: The purport of the allegations by this particular witness is that he was informed by Constable Pauling that Hooper put the towel with the cotton waste and bottle in Teens' pockets.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member must see how irregular it is to read a written statement to the House. The hon. member may give the gist of the statement.

Mr. Brookfield: My desire is to give it absolutely word for word. I do not wish that there should be any misunderstanding. It is such a serious matter that I neither wish to add to nor take away from the statement.

EVIDENCE LEARNED BY HEART.

The purport of the evidence is that Detective Leary said to this particular witness, "We have not got enough evidence against Grant. You can easily fix something up." "I again refuse,' the witness said.

Mr. T. J. Smith: Is that Detective Leary who was recently accused in the court of receiving £100?

Mr. Brookfield: I think it is, but I do not know.

Mr. Bavin: The hon. member says he thinks it is. It is not fair to say that!

Mr. Brookfield: A lot of things are not fair. It is not fair that I should be subject to interruptions when I am making such an important statement. This witness goes on to say that he was handed a typewritten copy of his evidence, and he was told that that was the evidence he was to give. In other words, he was told to learn it by heart so that he could reproduce it. The evidence had been prepared by the police, and it was handed to this particular witness. I have his written statement to that effect. But, in view of the restrictions placed upon me, which prevent me reading the statement. I do not propose to say anything further about it, because it is possible that I may not repeat the purport of the statement accurately, and that would be neither fair to the House nor to the people involved. Hon. members can see the handicap placed upon me.

SCULLY WANTED £2000.

I have here a writ or declaration of writ issued by Scully against Whitfield, the nominal defendant for the Crown, from which it would appear that this particular witness has sued, or has threatened to sue, the State Government for £2000 for work done. According to this declaration, the work done was supplying to "the Government, the police, and the detective officers of said State such information as would lead to the conviction of certain persons being members of the organisation known as the Industrial Workers of the World." That was the work this witness did, and for which he now claims £2000 from the Government.

Mr. D. R. Hall: And we would not recognise a claim like that!

Mr. Brookfield: I know nothing of the rights or wrongs of this declaration of writ, but the fact remains that the Government employed this man and promised him a certain sum of money if he secured such evidence as would result in the conviction of these men. I do not say for one moment the fact of the Government offering this man £2000 or, indeed, any sum of money implies that the evidence is false; but I say it discounts the value of his evidence, if it is true that he was offered a sum of money to secure evidence which would end in the conviction of these men. It is absurd for the Government to say that it had no dealings with this man.

RECEIVED £370.

Here is the Government's receipt for £370 paid to this man.

Mr. D. R. Hall: He had no promise of a single penny!

Mr. Brookfield: Here is the Government's receipt. The Government plea was:—

"In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, No. 1448, 28th September, 1917. Whitfield ats Scully. The defendant, by John Vernell Tillett, his Attorney, as to the first count, save that the said Government did not agree as alleged.

"And for the second plea to the first count, the defendant denies the alleged breaches, and says, that the said Government is not guilty of them or any of them as alleged.

"3. And for a third plea the defendant as to £370/10/ parcel of the money claimed under the second count says that before action the said Government satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim for payment. 4. And for a fourth plea the defendant as to the residue of the money claimed under the second count says that the said Government never was indebted as alleged.—John V. Tillet, Crown Solicitor, defendant's attorney."

What I want to point out to the Government is that in the interests of justice—and it is the preservation of the interests of justice that makes government possible—this assertion should be investigated. Does not the Government think there is some reason for appointing a commission to inquire into this matter?

Mr. D. R. Hall: Have you any objection to letting us have copies of the information you have?

Mr. Brookfield: I have no objection at all. I shall give them to you to-morrow if I can get copies. These documents practically say that this case of the I.W.W. men who are at present interned for from five to fifteen years, has been faked up by witnesses for the Crown.

THE GOLDSTEINS.

One witness died, another witness, Scully, is in danger of deportation. Why? To get him out of the way. There are only two other material witnesses left—David Goldstein and Louis Goldstein. Against those two men there was a charge of having forged £5 notes. The Crown withdrew it on the understanding that they were to give evidence for the Crown in this case. They have to-day to do whatever the police wish, or they would be roped in by the police. We have not only the reputation of Scully, but the reputation of another Crown witness to fortify us in these allegations, and further, we have five reputable witnesses, altogether outside of party influence, before whom these statements, or similar statements were made. Those five witnesses can corroborate all the spoken statements.

Dr. Arthur: Who is the other witness to whom you have referred?

OUTRAGEOUS CASE.

Mr. Brookfield: I would rather keep that name to myself. I could give it, but I have been asked by the man who gave it to me not to do so. These statements were written in the men's own handwriting; we have five reputable witnesses to swear that they had made similar statements to those during another conversation we had with them. Again I ask the Government whether, in the face of all that, it will still refuse an inquiry? Last night, when I brought the matter up, an hon. member said by interjection that we could make use of the ordinary legal machinery. In answer to that I would say that there is no legal machinery to force out this evidence; but a Royal Commission, with its wider powers, can force it out. I ask whether in face of the new evidence the Government will make some endeavour, by the appointment of a Royal Commission, to have this case thoroughly investigated and probed to the bottom? Surely the Government does not stand for this sort of thing. It is the most despicable and outrageous case that there has ever been in this country, and the sooner the wrong is rectified the better it will be for all concerned.

GOVERNMENT READY TO ACT.

Mr. D. R. Hall: Without attempting to express any opinion whatever as to the value of the evidence which the hon. member says is in his possession, I can assure him for myself and for my colleagues that none of us is desirous of keeping any man in gaol. We are as ready to receive proof of innocence in regard to these persons as we are with regard to any other man who may be incarcerated. The only question, of course, is as to the value of the evidence which is submitted, and it is impossible for one to attempt to estimate the value of that evidence unless we have copies of the statements that the hon. member for Stuart has. It may be that they will impress us in the same way they have impressed the hon. member, but until the hon. member is prepared to give us an opportunity of considering those statements it will be impossible for us to come to a decision to appoint any commission or any other court of inquiry. We will be glad to have the evidence at the earliest possible moment, and will do everything possible to keep available the men prepared to support that evidence should a Royal Commission be appointed.

SCULLY DEPORTED BY POLICE.

The matter was again dealt with in an excited House on Thursday. In reply to a question by Mr. Bagnall, the Attorney-General gave information that startled the Assembly. On the previous day, he said that the Government would see that nothing was done to get Scully out of the country. He had to inform the House now that Scully had left the State last month, and that his passage had been arranged by the police. It had been stated that the man had been hounded down, and his life made unbearable, and he was sent away. What surprised the Attorney-General more, even than the deporting of this man, was the fact that all that was to be known about him had been in the possession of a member of the Op-

Continued on page 4.

THE MITCHELL LIBRARY

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12248557

THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Australia. 4/- per year; 1/- per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

ORDERS FOR PAPERS to be sent to the Press Committee, 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION

All articles and matter for publication must be addressed to the "Press Committee" and accompanied by the name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication).

Write on one side of the paper only, and be sure to write in ink.

Rejected manuscript will be returned if stamps are enclosed for that purpose.

A Red Wrapper.

DID YOUR PAPER COME IN A RED WRAPPER? IF SO, YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE, AND YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE IF YOU DESIRE US TO CONTINUE SENDING THE PAPER TO YOU.

Make Postal Notes and Money Orders payable at HAYMARKET Post Office, Sydney, and address them to the Manager "I.S.", 115 Goulburn St., Sydney, N.S.W.

SOCIALISM-- A General Survey.

By F. SUTHERLAND.

In previous letters I have discussed subjects too frequently unfortunately ignored by many Socialists, with the result that their perspective is dimmed and their vision of the magnitude of the coming social revolution unnecessarily limited.

We all realise that when the economic foundations of society are shifted the social structure itself must also be shifted if society is not to degenerate into anarchy.

There is no necessity nor call for us to be dogmatic as to the magnitude of the changes in social institutions, which the introduction of Socialism will necessitate in the interests of harmony; but it is poor policy to evade the subject altogether.

There is nothing really formidable in any of the problems concerned.

It is plainly evident that science has dealt religion a crushing blow, that patriotism is purely provincialism except where economic interests make it politic to hide the truth and encourage a campaign of falsehood and slander against the nation or nations engaged in war.

It is dirty despicable work, but as they say, "the money is clean," and capitalists have the money, and the supply of persons ready to do their dirty work, always exceeds the demand.

The sex question, which involves problems of the status of woman and her emancipation, is really profoundly affected by the economic revolution which ensures the economic independence of the sexes and leaves them free agents.

Once the economic interests now in conflict between man and man and nation and nation are reconciled the problems of language and race and color which now appear huge and menacing will become, with the adoption of a universal language and the mingling of the races due to easy and rapid transportation, easily amenable to amicable and beneficial solution.

Consequently women and men will immensely widen their knowledge and sympathies by travel as well as by the literature of all lands.

When this stage is reached the Commonwealth of the world embracing all peoples will be a reality. But even if the problems of language and race were solved and the economic antagonism called capitalism remained we might indeed have more travel and more knowledge of distant peoples than we now possess; but the clashing economic interests would still breed numerous troubles with fatalistic certainty.

This can be seen in England, the home of modern capitalism, and the land of huge and prolonged strikes, where there is no race or language difficulty to complicate the situation or divert the attention.

Also observe how complacently even the diverse races live harmoniously side by side when their economic interests are mutual and agreeable.

Even the snowy white Australian when he is not in the fruit or vegetable trade considers it no breach of his ethics to buy his suplies in that line from a Chinaman. Nothing seems to me more certain than that eventually when all the races and peoples on earth will know and understand each other and live peaceably together, there will be evolved a world race unlike in some respects any existing race, even as the American, though in some respects like the Englishman is nevertheless unlike him in other respects.

The result of the mingling on equal terms of all races will nevertheless not decide as to which race will predominate in the building up of a world race. The solution of this problem must wait on experience.

Writers such as Sir Hiram Maxim and others besides him declare the Chinese have greater "race persistency" than any other race. That is to say if they intermarry with another race, Chinese or Mongolian features and temperament will predominate.

This is perhaps debateable, but it seems likely the negro type will be completely absorbed by intermarriage, as they show little race persistency where intermariage is allowed or practised. The question is a purely biological one.

With a world race in existence speaking one language having one literature and mutualy co-operating in the production of the means of life man would once more, as in the days of primitive communism find himself face to face with nature.

But what a differnce. Similar indeed to ancient man in that he co-operates with his fellowman to gain a livelihood, but how vastly dissimilar in results.

Armed with the accumulated knowledge and experience of a thousand generations he faces nature, not dubiously, but with confidence and a knowledge of nature which enables him to reap what might be styled maximum results from minimum efforts.

Nature, no longer niggardly with its treasures and ruled by capricious powers indifferent when not actually hostile to him, for so it appeared to primitive and ancient man, is now an open book.

From which only the indolent or indifferent can fail to learn and profit by. Every square mile on the surface of the globe surveyed and appraised even the depths of the ocean will be explored and its mysteries revealed.

The interior of the earth will if no insuperable difficulty presents itself be reached by tunnelling and its latent heat may light and heat the entire surface of the earth.

Gigantic undertakings may alter the conformation and the climate of continents such as the removal of mountain ranges and gridironing vast areas of desert land with irrigation canals.

All of this and more, and very much more than we can now conceive of is both possible and probable, insomuch that when after many decades of united effort on the part of a world race the people of the future living under Scientific Communism and reading of the lopsided inefficient arrangements now prevailing must think of us even as we think of our ancestors of the Stone Age.

But it is well even now for us to consider the effect of Socialism on every existing institution and the customs and beliefs of our time.

We must not prevent or starve legitimate imagination, but on the contrary give it every encouragement. Great and astounding will be the changes wrought by the united efforts of man on the face of the earth, but equally great will be the discoveries of science regarding the human being, the relation of the physical constitution to temperament, genius, crime and the mental abilities, passions and emotions generally.

The physical origin of mentality and its variations may be discovered. Efforts in this direction have been made by Munsterberg, Ribot and others, and in this country independently of the aforementioned writers Prof. Alex. Sutherland, in his book, "Origin and growth of the Moral Instinct," a book recommended by Hallkel in his book, "Wonders of Life," has attempted to show that a more refined nervous system accounts for the increasing humane sentiments and delicate sensibilities which becomes more evident as civilisation progresses.

This brief survey of the vast changes possible of accomplishment in the future, changes revolutionising nature as we now know it, and even the very temperament and character of man, for if we know the cause, the physical causes, of mental kinks and undesirable characteristics they can be eliminated, is merely meant to show the vast possibilities which spread themselves illimitably before the race, if they would but cease wrangling and fighting and forsake competition for co-operation.

But it must be added to avoid possible misconception, that whatever views are taken on the relation Socialism bears to religion or sex or abstract and general problems these views are not to be submitted as tests to believe in which is necessary to gain admission to the Socialist Party.

Now, as formerly the test for admission is a recognition of the class struggle culminating in the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism. Once clear on that fundamental and indispensible proposition Socialists are expected to inform themselves on all important questions, and their probable bearing on Socialism. In this way the mind will be weaned from and finally become wholly antagonistic to every form and phase of capitalist institutions and ideas rendering the constructive work of Socialism easier of accomplishment.

At every point we must stand opposed to the common enemy primarily to his mode of production and then to the existing institutions until at last we oppose the entire mass of habits and customs and ideas springing from the same tainted source of exploitation.

Socialists should fearlessly face every implication arising from the revolutionary change in the mode of production, but it is unnecessary to be dogmatic as to the extent of change involved.

That can only be definitely decided after much experiment, and by those people then existing. No question is too sacred for discussion, and there is no cause for schism amongst ourselves if we preserve the proper perspective by recognising that the economic aspect of Socialism precedes the philosophical, even as the body precedes the mind and nature precedes man.

Slams and Jabs.

By JAYBES.

The masters of the breed have often been heard to remark, "I believe in unionism provided it's the right kind." What they really do want is a unionism that is kind to the boss. That's why they so vigorously oppose Industrial Unionism and uphold the old and useless craft unions; in this they have the assistance of the chair-warming, job conscious craft union officialdom and the misleaders in the Labor Party. The industrial workers must step up and over these barnacles if they wish to emancipate themselves from wage slavery. Come into the union of your class, be ye artisan or laborer, carter or clerk, you are of the working class, and an injury to one is an injury to all. United on the plan laid down by the Workers' International Industrial Union we could overcome the things that to-day look like mighty obstacles; we would then be offered better things from the master class than we at present dare to demand. All you will ever get is just what you are industrially organised strong enough to take, and we want the lot, and with your assistance it would be as easy as falling off a log.

* * *

The threat of Philip Scheidemann, leader of the pure and simple political Socialists in the German Reichstag, that they will not vote for the Budget is not taken seriously by the plutocracy of Germany. It is quite evident that the capitalist class realise the utility of national political Socialism and have seen that without that foundation it is truly, as De Leon said, "weaker than a woman's tears."

In almost every country now at war we have beheld the humiliating spectacle of men who shouted loud and long for the Social Revolution (in Parliament) betray their class on the plea of "defending the Fatherland" or the Motherland, which ever the case might be, displaying a patriotism to the system they were pledged to abolish (in Parliament). There is no use dealing with "if's," but there is a future in which you, my fellow wage worker, have the power to decide. Surely you have seen by this time the futility of sending men to Parliament in the hope of bringing you freedom from that quarter? You are robbed ON THE JOB, and on the job you will have to fight your enemy. Parliamentary verbal gymnasts will never reduce the revolutionary industrial unionism. Get wise! Come and join us in the fight.

Examples are not wanting to prove that it matters very little whether a man calls himself a Socialist or not. The word means little or nothing since the war. Some men call themselves Socialists and deny the law of value, others believe that by sending men to Parliament the social revolution can be accomplished; others again insult the name of Socialism by working "hell for leather" for a Labor party politician (in the name of Socialism).

Bernard Shaw once said: "There's nothing the matter with Socialism except the Socialists," and Bernard was right. Industrial Socialists have the same common groundwork all over the world. They intend to establish the new social society in industry (not in Parliament), and to-day they are working on the structure which must have an industrial basis. When the Socialist Industrial Republic is established the Parliament of the class state will go the road of the Constituent Assembly. Haste the hour.

* * *

In a Reuter cable appears a eulogy of one M. Branting, who they honor with the title "International Socialist Leader." Branting, it would appear, has been interviewed by a representative of French capitalism desirous of the opinion they knew this so-called Socialist possessed, so that they could flood the world with his wisdom—the wisdom of a sane Socialist. Says Branting: "It is impossible to talk peace; it is first necessary to save democracy, which the Allies represent."

International Socialism knows only one democracy, and that is the INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. This democracy is not to be won on the battlefields of Europe, but through the International Industrial organisation of the world's workers. The war for the "International Socialist" is the class war in the mill, mine and workshop, and the only democracy worth while will come when we have succeeded in overthrowing those mouthers of a democracy that spells capitalist exploitation, economic slavery and future wars. Away with it!

* * *

The paid harlot of capitalism wept tears of agony last week. They told us that the Czar had been murdered by the Bolsheviki. The fact is just this—the Bolsheviki have decreed for THE SOCIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. This is the Czar that has met his death, the Czar of Capitalism.

* * *

If things continue in Ireland as they have been for the past six months there won't be gaols enough in the United Kingdom to hold those arrested. This may seem to those unpatriotic persons a queer way to "win the war" in Europe, and as most of our (?) statesmen are good and sincere Christians we must conclude that they believe that "the Lord moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

E. E. Judd, of the Australian S.L.P., was to have visited Melbourne, where crowds await to hear his message. We have been informed that he had boarded the train, but had to return to Sydney in connection with another matter. Cheer up Judd! We are with you in your fight for Freedom of Speech, and will welcome you in its name at the A.S.P. when you do come across.

* * *

All that is worrying the manufacturers in Europe is "where am I going to dump my surplus after the war."

This is of no concern to the workers. The fact that there is going to be a surplus proves that you are going to produce more values than you are to receive in wages. The bosses of Europe are organising, they are fitting up their establishments with the latest improvements in scientific machinery. They are going to speed you up in order that they may have the same profits and still be able to pay the war taxes. They are looking for markets in which to sell the

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12248558

BEYOND THE HILLS.

—o—

Beyond the hills an army lies asleep,
  Heart sick and weary in their constant toil,
Dreaming of glorious days when men shall keep
  In loving harmony the ransomed soil;
Of days when all shall labor for the good
  Of all who toil, and in that labor find
The long-sought rest that shall be understood
  When brotherhood shall cleanse the cankered mind.

That poverty be banished from the land,
  That labor have its product for its own,
That is the slogan of the coming man
  Who, in his poverty, thus broods alone;
He sees all men in bounteous concord work,
  Producing bounty for the use of all;
Then none shall hunger save the bestial shirk,
  And none shall hold his brother's life in thrall.

To all who have such dreams we say, Awake!
  Go seek a brother in the common thought!
Then like a wave your slavery shall break,
  And, ere we know it, shall our dreams be wrought.
Ten million souls are waiting for your call!
  At your command the patriot's bosom thrills!
When we unite in our great purpose, all
  Our dreams shall be no more "Beyond the hills."

—Peter Eugene Walling.

---

commodities you create. The only thing they are NOT worrying about is the disorganised wage slave who is to produce the things they are going to sell.

Even a potato bug would understand that unless you are organised they will accomplish all their desires. Get the craft union blinders off your eyes, brush the cobwebs off your brain and organise like the boss. In this lies your only hope.

* * *

Under the title "New Hope in Industrial England," Keith Murdoch, in the Melbourne "Herald," supplies us with some useful information. He starts by telling us that: "whispers of revolution are in the air, and it would be criminal to ignore it." "The war has given a great impetus to Marxism or Bolshevism .Dealing with the trades union movement in England he says, "The third section, with its stronghold on the Clyde and the Tyne, and its leaders—strange to say—in the aristocratic labor camp of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, is openly Bolshevik in tendency and revolutionary in objective." Continuing, he tells us: "Among these people here (England) Bolshevism has come—the old Marxism in a new dress. It is no secret that the Russian Bolsheviks have formed strong links with radicals in other countries. Germany has tried by imprisonment, by prosecution, by such ingenious devices as trapping revolutionaries in neutral countries across the border by means of women, to stamp out Bolshevism. Of course, it cannot be stamped out."

This is the testimony of a capitalist journalist, and yet we have men in the Socialist movement who are still up to the eyebrows in pessimism. Bathe your eyes in this eye-water and see clearly.

* * *

The Victorian Parliament has assembled, and our "dear monarch" was complimented upon his silver wedding. We do not grudge him this, for who knows he may never be complimented again, and we are sorry for the things we left undone when the things themselves are no more.

* * *

The futility and likewise stupidity of the Wages Board is shown in the South Coast Bakers' Association's application for an increase. They appear before a judge by the name of Curlewis, who vomited forth these sane remarks: "Supposing I am getting ten thousand million a year, and I am employing a man to sit on the gate and smoke his pipe, I have not got to pay him £100 a week simply because I am making a lot of money. He is not a partner sharing in my profits." No! Curley! It wouldn't matter if you were robbing the working class of twenty times that amount you wouldn't disgorge one penny more than the strength of the workers forced you to, and as long as the workers are foolish enough to be content with the miserable craft unions and apply to you and your parasitic ilk they will be sadly neglected. However, Mr. Wigwearer, you can rest assured that this is nearing the end. The workers ARE

The Russian Revolution.

A Review and a Retrospect.

Compiled by J. A. D., W. H., J. B. S.

The vote in the All-Russian Congress on ratifying the peace treaty was 704 to 261. The Congress adjourned on March 16, having elected a new Central Executive of 200 members.

The Committee of the German Reichstag approved the treaty on March 22. This, however, did not stop war. The German Imperialistic military junkers, recognising the danger to themselves of having as neighbour a Socialist Republic, continued their onslaught against the Russians, under cover of assisting friendly (i.e., the bourgeoisie of) Ukraine and Finland against the Soviets.

Here was a reversal of positions. Britain and France are engaged with the Central Empires in secret diplomacy and open war; Germany and Russia in open diplomacy and secret war. But the tactics of open diplomacy forced by the Bolsheviki have exposed Germany to her own people as she was never exposed by any of the Allies.

On April 4, Peter Petroff, Bolshevik emissary, returned from Berlin with the ratified peace treaty, signed by Chancellor Von Hertling and Emperor William. An S.L.P. writer, "Men and Matters," has the following to say on the "peace" position:—

"The capitalist mint in which lies about Russia are coined is still operating. Possibly it will continue to operate until the time when an aroused working class sweeps the capitalist grafters into oblivion. The April number of "The World's Work," a top-capitalist magazine, says: "The real bitter-enders are those who, like the poor Russians, have put their faith in princes—and Teutonic princes at that—and who believe that democracy is safe while Hohenzollern and Hapsburg rule and their armies are still intact.'

"It matters nothing to this blissful scribbler that 'the poor Russians' have done no such thing as he ascribes to them. They have neither faith in princes nor belief in the safety of democracy while autocracy exists.

"When the rotten, autocratic Government of the Czar fell—a Government which 'democrats' of the 'World's Work' type had been engaged for three years in whitewashing—events led to the ascendancy of the revolutionary Socialists, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, if the phrase please one. But in the face of the world war the situation could not rest at that point. If the Russian democracy—democracy which American capitalists prate about but which scares what little wits they have out of them when it comes—if the democracy was to be preserved, peace was an absolute necessity.

"Did the Russian Socialists place their faith in princes—of any breed? History, even as presented by a degenerate bourgeois press, proves otherwise. They placed their faith in the people of all countries, the Allied countries and the Central Empires alike. They aimed at a general peace. In this they got encouragement nowhere but from the German Government. That Government may have been bluffing, but all we know is that the Allies did not 'call' the bluff.

"Revolutionary Russia called upon the proletariats of all countries to force their Governments to make peace on certain broad terms. In no country did the proletariat show itself class consciously strong enough to do this. No country accepted the terms.

'Russia was beaten. She had been beaten under the rotten rule of the Czar. It was not the first time in history that one country had been beaten by another in war. She had to make the best terms she could.

"Russia stands for fundamental democracy, the democracy of industry. She places faith neither in political nor in economic princes. Therein Russia differs from all the world. All other countries are burdened with an economic aristocracy—the capitalist class.

"The leaders of Russia, Lenin, Trotsky, and others, have clearly stated that the peace they have been compelled to sign can not but be inconclusive. In this may be seen only a particularisation of the general truth that there can be no permanent peace so long as capitalism lasts. The Russian Socialists execrate the ruling class—the capitalist class—of the Central Powers, whose armies dictated peace. They call upon the proletariat of those Powers to rise in revolution. They call upon the working class of all nations to overthrow the system of greed known as capitalism. In the meantime they are building a revolutionary army of defence as quickly as they can.

"Originally, no doubt, the Russian Socialists believed that at least the proletariats of the Allied countries would establish Socialism in their countries, even if the German wage slaves did not rise. Then indeed would the war have been clearly one of social and industrial democracy against social and economic autocracy.

"Not in princes—not in Hohenzollerns or in capitalists, not in Hapsburgs or in bankers—did 'the poor Russians' place their faith. They placed their faith in the proletariat of the world, the disinherited working class. They still have that faith. Socialists never lose it. They are waiting. Bourgeois lies can not alter their course."

The impression conveyed by all reports is that the Bolsheviki persist in their belief that the proletarian revolutionary movement will so infect Germany and Austria, that the working class of those countries will prevent the execution of the onerous terms of the treaty, and enable the Bolsheviki to complete their revolutinary programme.

Nicholas Lenin has declared that he stands strongly for the organising of the Socialist Republic of Russia, on the lines advocated by the Workers' International Industrial Union, and for the furtherance of such organising. Lenin, in collaboration with Boris Reinstein, of the Workers' International Industrial Union, who went to Russia as representative of the American S.L.P., and was appointed Chief of the Propaganda Bureau, is translating all of Daniel de Leon's works dealing with Industrial Organisation, into Russian, and these are being printed and distributed throughout the Soviet organisations of Russia.

The army is being organised to be equal in power and equipment to the Germans and Japanese. Up to the end of March, that is, within two weeks of the Congress decision, M. Podvoisky reported on the formation of the first 1,500,000 men, and stated that 11,000 had enlisted in Moscow and been properly equipped. Nizkni-Novgorod, Voronezh, Tula, Kaluga, Kostroma, Tchernigo, Kharkov, and many other cities reported considerable numbers of recruits, many of whom are trained.

Arthur Ransome, a press correspondent at Moscow, reports an interview on April 2 as follows:—

"I had a long talk with N. Larin, an economist who was the iniator of the annulment of loans, and has been steadily at work from the first preparing for a new industrial future for Russia. He is responsible for the preservation of the War Industry Committees, and it is due to his efforts that the leading organisers of industry under the old capitalist regime now enter the service of the Socialist Government in the development of Russian Industrial resources.

"These resources, as Larin points out, are so great as in the long run to make German conquests negligible. Larin is a member and the guiding spirit of the Commission for foreign trade." Lenin and Zinovieff are both members of this commission; we have not yet been able to verify if Larin and Lenin are one and the same person—Compilers. "He said:

"'We do not know how long the Ukraine will remain separate from Russia now. However, our relations with her will be, we must reckon with the possibility that, owing to German occupation of the Ukraine, we are deprived for some time of all the resources of the Donetz basin, excepting anthracite deposits in the east which alone are not in the Ukraine teritory. In the long run this is not serious.

'In the course of the next five years it is hoped to complete works which will make the great industrial centres of Moscow and Petrograd less dependent on long-distance transport. Petrograd factories are to be electrified, using the waterfall on the river Volkhov. The work already has been started. Moscow will be electrified on the basis of peat fuel from the enormous deposits near the neighbourhood.

"You ask where will we get the money for these works, many of which were planned under the old Government, but were shelved for lack of funds? We get money for this by the cessation of two kinds of non-productive expenditure, the milliards which were spent on old army expenses and the payment of interest on foreign loans will now be applied to the improvement of our industrial resources." . . "'Do you propose, in spite of the annulment of loans, to invite foreign capital?' I asked.

"Larin replied: 'Certainly. We want it, not in money or manufactured goods, and are willing to PAY FOR IT ON THE SPOT. For example, we don't want rails, but we want machines with which to make rails ourselves. We want tools, not products from America, England, Germany, or whoever is willing to supply us. We are prepared to pay part in materials and the rest in gold. We propose to deal with foreign countries through a Central Buying Committee, so that there will be a Soviet monopoly of foreign trade.'"

These are the main facts that Larin told Ransome. From this we see that the Bolsheviki know what capital is—the means of production, and their determination that these shall be the property of the working class, through their industrial organisations. As Ransome says:—"These facts are enough to show that Russia has not ceased to exist as a factor in the world.

"America, as I have reason to know, has already realised this, and is prepared to deal with Russia on the Russian terms. Germany, of course, will find it advantageous to do the same. If we allow ourselves (British) to be prevented by the Russian annulment of loans, we risk throwing sovereigns after pennies."

(To be continued next Issue.)

WAKING UP from that long sleep, and you will be applying soon for a job. How would sweeping up sovereigns in the mint suit you?

* * *

Sir Lionel Phillips, representing the owners of the gold mines, in a speech in London said: "But it is not only the commodities used in the production of gold that affect the position. All other things are very highly priced in terms of the currency with which the gold producer is paid (and the workers are paid, too, don't forget, Sir Lionel.) In other words, an ounce of gold will purchase less food. . . and less amusement than formerly." We of the working class know this, alas, only too well. And as we are paid in gold—or tokens rerpesenting gold—and not in sausages, we are unable to exchange it for other commodities with a greater amount of labor power embodied in them, and are 30 per cent. worse off with the money decrease we have received (which is in reality a decrease of from 15 to 25 per cent.) than we were before the war. And yet some people attempt to agitate against the high cost of living other than the raising of wages and the shortening of hours. Perhaps the Victorian Socialist Party will listen to some of the Marxians in their midst who are attempting to set them right.

* * *

The concerted attack upon the Russian Bolsheviki from the reactionaries from within, the German tools of capitalism on the west, the Japanese tools of capitalism on the East, and all the forces of Allied Capitalism everywhere only go to prove that even if the various sections of capitalism are waging war against one another the greatest war of the capitalist class is the crushing of the international working class who have succeeded in overthrowing the capitalist system in their own geographical territory.

Never in history has it been known for nations to intervene in a foreign country for the benefit of the worker living in that country. Did the nations who are now wanting to "assist Russia to restore order" do anything or raise a hand to protect the proletariat against the ruthless despotism of the bloody and monstrous ex-Czar, did you hear their voice after "Bloody Sunday?" Not a word from these new found defenders of democracy. The material interests of international capitalism lie in crushing the Socialist Republic of Russia, and the order the wish to restore is the Capitalist Order, where the privilege of one class to rob and despoil another class will still exist.

Will the workers of this and other lands stand idly by and witness capitalism's united onslaught on the Russian working class? We, at least, are with you, yea, unto death.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12248559

THE I.W.W. CASES.
HUGE FRAME-UP ALLEGED.

Continued from page 1.

position since February 5.

The member indicated said he had some information, but did not wish to bring half a case to the Government.

The Leader of the Opposition suggested that steps be taken to discover if Scully's fare had been paid by the police and, if so, why they were so anxious to get him out of N.S.W.

SCULLY WELL AWAY.

The temper of the House, at this stage in the proceedings, was more than heated, and there were signs that it would not take much more to cause a scene of intense disorder.

Mr. Brookfield again enquired: Why did the police arrange for Scully to get away.

Mr. Hall said if he were given all the information in the possession of the member for Stuart, he would consider the question of preventing the landing of the man, and Mr. Brookfield expressed his willingness to do this. But he would not permit his information to be supplied to the police, whom, he said, he would not trust. He would not trust those who had spirited a man out of the country.

NOT SPIRITED AWAY.

Mr. Fuller: The police do not spirit men out of the country. If you will let me have the statement of which you have spoken we will give it every consideration.

Mr. Brookfield: We don't want consideration. We want action.

Mr. Hall said that before an enquiry could be ordered, the new evidence would have to be in possession of the Government. The Attorney-General said the persons were entitled to a re-trial, if the evidence justified it. But the Cabinet would have to be the judge of the value of the evidence. There would be no delay in dealing with the evidence Mr. Brookfield said he had. A committee of three of the Cabinet would consider it, and what was done by the committee would not be known outside its members. He asked that the Government be considered, as anxious to see that innocent men did not suffer, as were any members of the party opposite.

JUDD'S DECLARATION.

The following is the declaration by E. E. Judd referred to in Parliament, and given to the Attorney-General:

I, EDWARD ERNEST JUDD, of 141 Albion-street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Clerk, do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. I have for some time past been engaged in investigating the I.W.W. cases on behalf of the New South Wales Labor Council.

2. In the course of such investigations I have interviewed important witnesses called on behalf of the Crown on the trial of the twelve I.W.W. men at Darlinghurst, on November 7, to December 2, inclusive, 1916; and now hold statements written by some of them in my presence, tending to show that a large amount of evidence called by the Crown was false, and was virtually dictated to the witnesses by certain of the police officers concerned in the case, and that a considerable portion of the evidence was manufactured. The persons who made these statements informed me they were prepared to give evidence to the effect thereof, before any commission that might be appointed to investigate the said cases, and inquire into the justice of the conviction of the said I.W.W. men.

3. Henry Christopher Scully one of the principal witnesses called by the Crown, issued a writ, No. 1448 of 1917, against George Whitfield, a nominal defendant, appointed under the claims against the Government Act, for the sum of two thousand pounds.

4. The declaration in the action alleged an agreement between the plaintiff and the Government whereby in consideration that the plaintiff would supply to the Government and the police and detective officers of the State such information as would lead to the conviction of certain persons being members of an organisation known as "The Industrial Workers of the World", and would cease to follow the occupation or profession he was following at the time of the said agreement, and would hold himself in readiness at all times to attend conferences and interviews with and between detective officers and the legal advisers of the said Government and others, and to give evidence at any prosecution or trial of the said persons, the defendant Government would pay to the plaintiff such sum of money as would compensate him for the expenses, losses, inconvenience, and damage of whatsoever kind incurred and suffered, or likely to be incurred and suffered by him, by and from the performance by him of his part of the said agreement; and in addition thereto a sum of money by way of reward commensurate with the services rendered and things done by the plaintiff in performing his part of the said agreement; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things done, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a performance of the said agreement by the defendant Government. Yet the defendant Government has not paid to the plaintiff such sum of money . . . . but has paid the plaintiff a sum of two hundred pounds only, which is insufficient to meet the demand and claim of the plaintiff in respect of the premises.

5. The second count of the declaration was the ordinary common count for work done, etc., by the plaintiff for the defendant.

6. The nominal defendant, for whom the Crown Solicitor appeared, in his pleas denied the existence of the alleged agreement, denied the alleged breaches, and for a third plea pleaded "as to £370 10s. parcel of money claimed under the second count that before action the said Government satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by payment," and as to the residue of the claim it was not indebted.

SCULLY'S DAILY MAINTENANCE.

7. The particulars furnished under the said count showed that this witness was paid at the rate of 30s per day for part of the period covered by the particulars annexed to the pleas, and £1 per day for the remainder of such time. The said particulars are hereunto annexed marked "A."

8. Some time ago the said Henry Christopher Scully informed me he was negotiating with Inspector-General Mitchell, Detective Inspector Walker, Mr. Fuller (Chief Secretary), and Mr. Weaver, M.L.A., in regard to his claim. About three weeks ago he told me Inspector-General Mitchell had offered him the sum of £100 in full settlement of this claim on condition that he left the Commonwealth, and that he had declined such offer, and intended to proceed with the case unless a larger sum was paid him.

9. He called on me on several occasions since he told me of the making of the said offer, and told me on each occasion that negotiations for a settlement of his case was still proceeding.

10. I last saw him on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June last. He then informed me that his claim had not yet been settled, and that he had told Inspector —— that he was tired of waiting, and if something definite was not done he would see what could be done in other quarters, and that Inspector —— had replied, "You had better keep silent or I'll send you out of the country."

11. I am informed that in September last another important witness for the Crown called at the said trial, named M'Alister, had petitioned for the appointment of a nominal defendant in respect of a claim made by him in connected with the said case, and that the said George Whitfield had been appointed as such nominal defendant, but some three days before this appointment was gazetted, the said M'Alister had died suddenly.

VARIED ALLEGATIONS.

12. The said written statements contain allegations to the following effect:

1. "I was asked by —— and —— if I could place dope into the pockets of some of the prominent I.W.W. men at the I.W.W. rooms, before the raid took place. I replied by inquiring how I was to get the bottles of fire dope. They answered, 'I need not worry about that; they could get plenty.' "

2. "I was given a statement of the evidence I was to give by ——, but when I was about to enter the winter-box the statement was taken from me by —— (same name). I asked for the copy afterwards, but was refused."

3. "I was informed by —— that —— put the towel with the cotton waste and bottle in Teen's pocket, which was after a little while taken out of Teen's pocket by Miller, and Teen confronted with same."

4. "—— handed me a typewritten paper, saying, 'This is the evidence you are to give.' He told me that I was to learn it off."

5. "—— sent for my copy of the evidence I was to give. I handed it to ——, and it was not given back to me, although I asked for it on several occasions."

6. "—— said, 'We have not got enough evidence against Grant; you could easily fix something up.' I again refused."

7. "He (M'Alister) said —— fixed up the evidence about drawing discs to see who would start a fire."

Declared at Sydney, July 11, 1918.

PAYMENTS TO SCULLY.

Attached to Mr. Judd's declaration is the following statement alleged to have been filed by the Crown Solicitor, giving particulars of payments under the Government's third plea in answer to Scully's writ:—

1916.—September 30th to December 1, maintenance, 63 days, at 10s per diem, £31 10s; allowance, 54 days at £1 per diem, £54. Total, £85 10s. Maintenance as under: December 4 to January 6, 1917, £25; January 7 to January 20, £12; January 21 to February 3, £12; February 4 to February 17, £12; February 18 to March 3, £12; March 4 to March 17, £12; Total, £170 10s. Reward, £200. Grand total, £370 10s.

The statement is dated September 28, 1917.

The Workers' International Industrial Union.

PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who made up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers class interests, and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all means of production and distribution, and to run them for the benefit of all wealth producers.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centreing of the management of industries into fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the evergrowing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions must be changed, the interests of the working-class upheld, and while the capitalist rule still prevails all possible relief for the workers must be secured. That can only be done by an organisation aiming steadily at the complete overthrow of the capitalist wage system, and formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

For further information write to the—
GENERAL SEC.-TREASURER, W.I.I.U., HATTE'S ARCADE, KING ST., NEWTOWN, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

I saw a man, large, strong and tan,
Toil on a railway grade;
The work was swift, the day was hot,
But he was not afraid.

With two strong beasts he drew the plow,
Where yestermorn stood trees.
I said, "My friend, what do they pay
For labors such as these?"

"Three dollars to my master go
When each day's work is done:
Two of them for his team you know,
While I receive but one."

How long, ye clods of human clay,
Shall capital oppress you?
A span of mules! How long shall they
In earning power surpass you?

Will ye stay down beneath the brute
To property a slave?
Will ye still stand with voices mute?
Look! Yonder waits a grave!

Will ye not rise with mighty hand,
To banish this foul dream!
Let every eye throughout the land
See human rights supreme.

—M. Mitton Adams.

YOU WANT SOCIALISM.

Because it will make the interest of each the interest of all.

Because it will provide conditions under which each may have the best of food.

Because it will enable each to have the

Because it will provide amusement for all.

Because the children will have the opportunity of developing all their faculties, regardless of wealth.

Because humanity will cease the struggle against each other for wealth, but will wage their struggle against the force of nature for wealth.

Because it will ensure each the best of dwellings.

Because it will guarantee to all the best of instruction.

SOCIALIST HALL
369 Pitt Street.

DANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

LECTURE EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

TO UNATTACHED SUPPORTERS.

Whosoever you are, if you believe in Scientific Socialism, you must recognise the need for organisation. Why not set a good example to the workers whom you come in contact with, and whom we know you try to educate, by joining up with the A.S.P.

If there is no BRANCH in your locality, you can become a MEMBER AT LARGE, and thus become a REAL LIVE WIRE.

For further information, drop a line to the General Secretary, A.S.P., 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Any branch desiring matter published under the above heading, should write clearly what is needed, and forward same to this office.

BROKEN HILL.

Socialist Hall, Sulphide St.

All rebels making their way to the "Hill will receive a welcome at the above address.

Every Sunday morning: Lectures.
Every Sunday night, 7.30: Lectures.
Study course of Scientific Socialism.
Every Thursday night, 7.30.
Public Speaker Class.
Good Library for Members.

CORRIMAL.

Rebels on the South Coast, come along and link up with a scientific working-class organisation. A welcome awaits you.

Meetings every back Sunday, 2 p.m.

E. R. BROWNE, Secretary.
Railway Street,
Corrimal.

IPSWICH BRANCH.

Branch meets Wednesday, Socialist Hall, Brisbane street. Out-door propaganda, Friday evenings Q. T. corner. Library for members.

P. STALKER, Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.

47 Victoria St., Melbourne.

Library and Reading Room for members.

Lectures held every Sunday Evening.

SPEAKERS' CLASS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

MT. LARCOM.

Secretary, Chas. Jacobsen, Mt. Larcom, via Gladston.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Hall: Hatte's Arcade, King St., Newtown.

Library for Members.

Business meeting held alternate Thursday evening.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Hall: 369 Pitt St., City.

Library for members.

Lecture every Sunday evening.

Debating class held every Monday evening.

Business meeting every alternate Thursday evening.

Dance every Friday evening.

THE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION.
(Australian Administration)
Hatte's Arcade, King St., Newtown, N.S.W.

RECRUITING LOCAL No. 1.

MEETS ALTERNATE MONDAYS EVENINGS, HATTE'S ARCADE, KING ST., NEWTOWN.

RECRUITING LOCAL No. 2.

MEETS ALTERNATE THURSDAY EVENINGS, 47 VICTORIA ST., MELBOURNE.

Printed and Published by William Joseph Thomas, at 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, for the Australian Socialist Party.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12248560